# THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865. NO. 108

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily paper, | 1 month | $10 00 |
| " | 2 months | 20 00 |
| " | 4 months | 40 00 |
| Weekly paper, | 3 months | 10 00 |
| " | 6 months | 20 00 |

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

### From Mobile.

MOBILE, March 6.—One hundred and seventy six naval and army exchanged prisoners arrived in the city at 10 o'clock last night.

MOBILE, March 9.—Transports containing 2,000 troops entered Mobile Bay yesterday through Grant's Pass.

MOBILE, March 11.—Fourteen vessels more were added to the fleet to-day, making twenty-one in sight of the city. Great activity prevails with the enemy in the lower Bay. The signs indicate an early attack. The enemy have fired a few shots at both shores.

MOBILE, March 12.—A large portion of the fleet has disappeared. The enemy are reported advancing from Pensacola.

MOBILE, March 14.—Mobile is strongly menaced. Gen. Maury has issued a circular advising the people to prepare for it and urges non-combatants to leave.

The Exchange Commissioners yesterday evening received information of the arrival in the Bay of a large number of prisoners from Ship Island and New Orleans. They are expected to-day. Mayor Carroll will effect such arrangements as will embrace all prisoners captured in this department.

### Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 14.—The House adopted a resolution for the adjournment of Congress on Saturday at one o'clock.

Mr. Pugh, from the Military Committe, submitted a report in relation to that part of the President's message referred to that committee. The report says the recommendation of the President to abolish all classes of exemptions and confer upon him alone unlimited power of detail, presents a question whether the Representatives or the Executive shall constitute the army in the field, and what persons shall remain at home in pursuits indispensable to the vital interests of the country. The experiment has demonstrated that the power to detail, as heretofore exercised, has offered more unnecessary immunity from service than well guarded legislation. The subject of exemptions and the subject of a general military bill were considered by the committee at an early period of the session, and after mature deliberation it was decided unnecessary and inexpedient.

In the Senate to-day the House bill suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was rejected.

AYES—Messrs. Burnett, Henry, Johnson of Mo., Maxwell, Simms of Ky., and Vest—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnwell, Brown, Graham, Hunter, Oldham, Orr, Semmes, Watson and Wigfall—9.

The bill to provide for re-organizing the army and militia of the Confederate States was debated at some length and rejected by a tie vote.

The bill to amend the law regulating impressments was considered and passed. It provides that in all cases where property is impressed for the army, it shall not be necessary to pay at the time of impressment.

The House resolution to adjourn Saturday was rejected—yeas 5, nays 10. A motion to re-consider was rejected. The Senate then resolved into secret session. When the doors were opened Mr. Orr submitted a resolution for adjournment on Saturday, which was adopted—yeas 8, nays 7.

### The Georgia Legislature.

MACON, March 4.—The House adopted a resolution requesting the repeal of the Conscript law and accept men from the States under officers of their own choice—yeas 61, nays 46.

We copy the following excellent article from the *Standard* of yesterday. It speaks our sentiments—sentiments, in substance, which we have heretofore, in part, expressed:

War in its best aspect is repulsive and terrible. It demoralizes, inflames, and destroys. It should be the policy of all who command armies, to destoy as little property as possible, and to restrain rather than inflame those bitter animosities which war naturally occasions. Those on both sides who may do most during this war to prevent burning, plundering, and unnecessary violence, and to confine the struggle to that channel which has the sanction of civilised nations, will look back upon their course in future years with most complacency and satisfaction.

We do not see that we can add anything to the suggestions made to our readers in our last. Our troops have contested the ground with their usual courage and endurance, but a considerable portion of the State has been overrun by the enemy, and it *may* be that other portions may be overrun We hope not, but we cannot tell what will happen. In view of this, we say to the people of all classes and parties, remain at your homes and be as calm as possible. Let us not add to the dangers of our situation and to our inevitable deprivations, by flight, or by panic and alarm. When a brave people have done all in their power to defend their homes, there is no dishonor in awaiting calmly whatever result may be in store for them. We would counsel no base submission to the enemy. We make no appeal to the enemy, and even if we were disposed to do so, we would have no right to believe that our voice would be regarded by him sooner than the voice of others. But we feel deeply for the safety of every portion of our beloved State, and we confess our apprehensions are especially excited for our beautiful little City, in case the enemy should advance thus far.

We trust that it will be spared. We trust that no man's property will be burned, either as the result of a conflict near this place or by the order of the enemy. We trust that our Capitol, which is so dear to all our people, and on which they look with so much pride, will not be injured or defaced. So far as we are concerned, though there may be [illegible], we have no wish to see the war diverted from its legitimate channel to the injury of any man's person or estate. After all, we are fellow countrymen of the same blood and race, and we are all responsible more or less for the action of North Carolina in this war, however we may have differed among ourselves on questions of party policy. But even if we could so far ignore our instincts and [illegible] as to wish to see any man personally injured or his property destroyed, we should be restrained by a proper consideration for the helpless and unoffending who would necessarily be involved in the calamity. Let us, then, as a community and as a people stand together, and do the best we can to mitigate the calamities of war. Let us do what we can to support and encourage our soldiers, to relieve the sick and wounded, and to protect the helpless; and then let us await the shock, if it should be in reserve for us, with that calmness and firmness which becomes a brave and great people.

Meanwhile Raleigh is not taken. The events of the past week have increased our confidence in General Johnston as a great commander.—He is seconded at all points by able officers, and by as gallant an army as ever trod the earth.—Let us be calm, hopeful and firm.

---

We received a few exchanges yesterday from the Western part of the State, but like our city papers they are nearly "dried up." The Charlotte *Democrat*, which has not suspended, as we were informed it was, has the following:

*Yankee Prisoners.*—Last week and the week before, several squads of Yankees were brought to this place as prisoners, captured from Sherman's army in Lancaster District, S. C., and Anson county, N. C. In one batch there were 162 and in another 65—in all about 500. We are informed that some of these prisoners, when told that they would be immediately exchanged, remarked that "if that was known in their army, Sherman would not have enough men to take him to Wilmington,"—meaning that the Yankees would surrender in order to be exchanged and get a furlough to go home.

One of the prisoners told a gentleman that if he wanted to keep anything hid from Yankee soldiers to never let a negro know where it was—that they got all the information they wanted from negroes. But we are told by persons living in Sherman's line of march, that the Yankees frequently get their information only by punishing and compelling the negroes to communicate the knowledge desired. A negro who was in the hands of the enemy for several days escaped and reached this place last week. He says he would advise all negroes to keep away from the Yankees.

The report that the village of Wadesboro was burnt is untrue.

---

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 18th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No 8

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No 2

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3&w2t E. J. HARDING, Adjutant

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

---

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the [illegible] Act for the relief of [illegible] in the army [illegible] physicians [illegible] per and necessary [illegible] lied on oath by the [illegible] and shall continue to [illegible] skilled operators in [illegible] the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1865, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged [illegible] such owners are to be exempt: *Provided*, That the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guards [illegible] Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions: *And provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

---

Headquarters Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 28th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF North Carolina will make diligent enquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 30, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and report them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, as Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen'l Holmes.
JOHN W. HINSDALE,
Ass't Adj't General.

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 30th, 1865.

TO arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their defence, should remember that if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officer, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at any station, or officers in the Enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested and those connected with this army are directed to receive and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these headquarters. The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:

Capt J M Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond
Major B Randolph Stanton, Va
Major E S Hutter, Danville, Va
Capt G S Gatty, Lynchburg, Va
Capt Chas Semple, Wytheville, Va
Capt A C Bronaugh, Salisbury, N C

By order of J GORGAS,
Brig General Chief of Ordnance.

Official: J W HINSDALE, A A G.

*** State papers copy 3 times. Feb 15-d3w3t

---

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, March 6th, 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEpartment are requested to forward them, without delay through the agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.
W. E. PIERCE,
March 6-20t Capt. & A. Q. M.

---

To Large Owners of Timber Wishing to

# BUILD

## A Rare Chance!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work all modified and ready to put together of a

LARGE HOUSE

46 x 36 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with [illegible]

Together with [illegible]

[illegible] 17 Door Shutters and Frames. [illegible] Window [illegible]

This work [illegible] large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weatherboarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish [illegible] on the ground.

The property may be seen [illegible] the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 17-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

---

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY. SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two [illegible] lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, [illegible], Pig, Scraps and Wrought Iron, [illegible], Plow Castings and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.

March 15-td TARPLEY & YARBROUGH.

---

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 10, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subject to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
March 13-td Mayor.

---

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst. he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

---

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE present the interest due January 1st 1865, on all Certificates of Indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. H. HARRISON,
Depository.

---

Office Chief Q. M. Dist N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY NEGRO MEN for teamsters. Apply at this office.

H. R. HOOPER,
March 8-tf Maj. and Chf. Q. M. Dist. N. C.

---

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at St. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

March-dlt wlt ST. MARK.

---

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James G. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administrator.

---

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES G. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst, all the perishable property belonging to the estate consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles.

P. FERRELL,
March 4-deaw3w. Admr.

---

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of DRAW STEELYARDS for weighing meal and flour, for which a liberal price will be paid, if early application be made at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf F. L. WOODSON.

---

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,

*PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.*

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.

Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 23-tf Raleigh N. C.

---

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
March 10-1w Surgeon General N. C.

---

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

WANTED, A SUBSTITUTE FOR HOME GUARD duty, to take the place of a gentleman who belongs to the First Class. A liberal price will be paid. Apply immediately, in person, or address "SUBSTITUTE," Progress Office. March 9 1w*

---

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm S Finch Feb 2-tf

---

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

---

## ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One day | [illegible] | One week | [illegible] |
| Two days | 10 00 | Two weeks | 60 00 |
| Three days | 15 00 | Three weeks | 90 00 |
| Four days | 20 00 | One month | 120 00 |
| Five days | 25 00 | Two months | 240 00 |

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, make a square, and additional squares are charged at the same rate. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $5 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

---

1865. Counting-House 1865

## CALENDAR.

| | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thu'day | Friday | Sat'day | | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thu'day | Friday | Sat'day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| JAN | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | JULY | | | | | | | 1 |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| FEB | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 30 | 31 | | | | | |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | AUG'T | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| MAR. | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | SEPT | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| APRIL | | | | | | | 1 | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | OCT'R | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| | 30 | | | | | | | | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | |
| MAY | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | NOV | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | | | | 62 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | |
| JUNE | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | DEC'R | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | | | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | 31 | | | | | | |

## DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon R G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

## DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES B THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

---

NOTICE.

W. & W. RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Supt.
MAGNOLIA, N. C., March 2, 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONnected with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered to the superintendent here.

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind made since 1861 will be paid in the present currency only.

Negro bonds or accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid in currency as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

S. L. FREMONT,
March 6-6t Chief Engineer and Supt.

---

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

*BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,*

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

---

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never [illegible] when you can send by Express. All [illegible] by [illegible] press at our expense. Those sending us [illegible] by m[illegible] must do so at their own risk.

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

**WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.**

To save our subscribers [illegible] by letter, [illegible] a cross mark [illegible] stopped. Watch for the cross mark [illegible]

### The Situation.

Some of our readers, especially at a distance, may feel inclined to blame us for not keeping them posted up in the movements of military operations in this vicinity. In the first place we could not do so if we would; and in the second place it would be highly reprehensible in us to do so if we could. When events have transpired we shall hasten to give such details as we may find well authenticated; but while operations are pending it must be apparent to all reflecting minds that reticence is the best policy.

We know not exactly the position of either of the armies, but we think we can safely say to our readers that our army is in the right place, and that Sherman will find the soil of North Carolina a Jordan that will be a hard road to travel.

We have rumors of some skirmishing about Averasboro', in Harnett. Also that Averasboro' had been burned. Also that the enemy had reached Goldsboro', &c., &c. We think it probable there may have been some cavalry skirmishing, but the other rumors we attach no importance to.

Our people are comparatively quiet, and awaiting the issue with the utmost confidence in our army. Many think that Sherman will endeavor to pass East of this place, but this is mere conjecture. An Editor is presumed to know everything, but at this time his facilities for obtaining information are little better than those of others. If we were to attempt to publish all the rumors we hear it would take a daily sheet as large as a bed blanket. We do not desire to create undue elation or undue despondency, and therefore we shall deal only in facts, after they have become a part of history. We believe there is now no cause for alarm, but no one can tell what a day may bring forth. Let us all possess our souls in patience.

### Old Telegraphs.

We received a large batch of dispatches yesterday via Senatobia, most of which we received from Richmond a week or ten days ago and published. We give only such as are new—or rather such as we have not heretofore published. We presume the Associated Press has to bleed for all this duplicated nonsense.

**ROBBERS FOILED.**—The smoke house of Col. Wm. Anderson was dug into in the rear night before last, but only wood was felt through the hole it had required so much labor to make. The thieves then went around and forced the door, but only wood was found. The Col. says they carried off about forty sticks. Doubtless the robbers think a Yankee trick has been played upon them of the *wooden ham* order.

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—We lay this document in full before our readers. Let them read and judge. We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Leach for a copy of the *Sentinel* containing the message, for we have had no Richmond mail for nearly a week.

**SOUTHERN PAPERS.**—We are indebted to the courtesy of the agent of the Southern Express Company for files of Augusta (Ga.) papers.

## MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:*

When informed on Thursday last that it was the intention of Congress to adjourn *sine die* on the ensuing Saturday, I deemed it my duty to request a postponement of the adjournment, in order that I might submit for your consideration certain matters of public interest which are now laid before you. When that request was made the most important measures that had occupied your attention during the session had not been so far advanced as to be submitted for Executive action, and the state of the country had been so materially affected by the events of the last four months, as to evince the necessity of further and more energetic legislation than was contemplated in November last.

Our country is now environed with perils which it is our duty calmly to contemplate.—Thus alone can the measures necessary to avert threatened calamities be wisely devised and efficiently enforced.

Recent military operations of the enemy have been successful in the capture of some of our seaports, in interrupting some of our lines of communication and in devastating large districts of our country. These events have had the natural effect of encouraging our foes and dispiriting many of our people. The capital of the Confederate States is now threatened, and is in greater danger than it has heretofore been during the war. The fact is stated without reserve or concealment as due to the people whose servants we are, and in whose courage and constancy entire trust is reposed; as due to you in whose wisdom and resolute spirit the people have confided for the adoption of the measures required to guard them from threatened perils.

While stating to you that our country is in danger, I desire also to state my deliberate conviction that it is within our power to avert the calamities which menace us, and to secure the triumph of the sacred cause for which so much sacrifice has been made, so much suffering endured, so many precious lives been lost. This result is to be obtained by fortitude, by courage, by constancy in enduring the sacrifices still needed; in a word, by the [illegible]

[illegible] moments of danger when action becomes urgent, the delay thus caused is itself a new source of peril. Thus it has unfortunately happened that some of the measures passed by you in pursuance of the recommendations contained in my message of November last, have been so long delayed as to lose much of their value, or have, [illegible] become no longer applicable to the altered condition, and should have been brought under consideration. In making these remarks it is far from my intention to attribute the loss of time to any other cause than those inherent in deliberative assemblies, but only urgently to recommend prompt action upon the measures now submitted.

We need for carrying on the war successfully, men and supplies for the army. We have both within our country sufficient to attain success.

To obtain the supplies, it is necessary to protect productive districts, and the lines of communications by an increase in the number of our forces; and hence it results that with a large augmentation in the number of men in the army, the facility of supplying the troops would be greater than with our recent reduced strength.

For the purchase of supplies now required, especially for the armies in Virginia and North Carolina, the treasury must be provided with means; and a modification in the impressment law is required. It has been ascertained by careful estimates that we have within our reach a sufficiency of what is most needed for the army, and without having recourse to the supply of provisions existing in those parts of the Confederacy with which our communication has been partially interrupted by hostile operations.—But in some districts from which supplies are to be drawn, the inhabitants being either within the enemy's lines, or in very close proximity, are unable to make use of Confederate Treasury notes for the purchase of articles of prime necessity, and it is necessary that to some extent, coin be paid in order to obtain supplies. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress devise the means for making available the coin within the Confederacy for the purpose of supplying the army. The officers of the supply departments report that with two millions of dollars in coin, the armies in Virginia and North Carolina can be amply supplied for the remainder of the year; and the knowledge of this fact should suffice to ensure the adoption of the measures necessary to obtain this moderate sum.

The impressment law, as it now stands, prohibits the public officers from impressing supplies without making payment of the valuation at the time of impressment. The limit fixed for the issue of treasury notes has been nearly reached, and the treasury cannot always supply the funds necessary for prompt payment, while the law for raising the revenue which would have afforded means for diminishing, if not removing this difficulty, was, unfortunately, delayed for several months, and has just been signed. In this condition of things it is impossible to supply the army, although ample stores may exist in the country, whenever the owners refuse to give credit to the public officer. It is necessary that this restriction on the power of impressment be removed. The power is admitted to be objectionable, liable to abuse, and unequal in its operation on individuals; yet all these objections must yield to absolute necessity. It is also suggested that the system of valuation now established ought to be radically changed. The legislation required in such cases of impressment, that the market price be paid, but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one expects ever to be paid in coin. None believe that the government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] invasion. If our [illegible] were not such as [illegible] contemplated when this power was conferred, I confess myself at a loss to imagine any contingency in which this clause of the Constitution will not remain a dead letter.

With the prompt adoption of the measures above recommended, and the united and hearty co-operation of Congress and the people in the execution of the laws and the defence of the country, we may enter upon the present campaign with cheerful confidence in the result. And who can doubt the continued existence of that spirit and fortitude in the people, and of that constancy under reverses, which are needed to render our triumph secure? What other resource remains available but the undying, unconquerable resolve to be free? It has become certain beyond all doubt or question, that we must continue this struggle to a successful issue, or accept unconditional and humiliating submission to such terms as it shall please the conqueror to impose on us after our surrender. If a possible doubt could exist after the conference between our commissioners and Mr. Lincoln as recently reported to you, it would be dispelled by recent occurrences, of which it is proper that you should be informed.

Congress will remember that in the conference above referred to our commissioners were informed that the government of the United States would not enter into any agreement or treaty whatever with the Confederate States, nor with any single State; and that the only possible mode of obtaining peace was by laying down our arms, disbanding our forces, and yielding unconditional obedience to the laws of the United States, including those passed for the confiscation of our property, and the constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery. It was further [illegible] that Mr. Lincoln declared that the only terms on which hostilities would cease, were those stated in his message of December last, in which we were informed that in the event of our penitent submission, he would temper justice with mercy; and that the question whether we would be governed [illegible]

[illegible] General Lee, according to instructions, wrote to General Grant, on the second of this month, proposing to meet him for a conference on the subject, and stated that he was vested with the requisite authority. General Grant's reply stated that he had no authority to accede to the proposed conference, that his powers extended only to making a convention on subjects purely of a military character, and that Gen. Ord could only have meant that an interview would not be refused on any subject on which he, Gen. Grant, had a right to act.

It thus appears that neither with the Confederate authorities, nor the authorities of any State, nor through the Commanding Generals, will the government of the United States treat or make any terms or agreement whatever for the cessation of hostilities. There remains then for us no choice but to continue this contest to a final issue; for the people of the Confederacy can be but little known to him who supposes it possible they would ever consent to purchase, at the cost of degradation and slavery, permission to live in a country garrisoned by their own negroes, and governed by officers sent by the conqueror to rule over them.

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the state of the country, the danger to which we are exposed, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them, it remains for me but to invite your attention to the consideration of those means by which above all others we may hope to escape the calamities that would result from our failure. Prominent, above all others, is the necessity for earnest and cordial co-operation between all departments of government, State and Confederate, and all eminent citizens throughout the Confederacy. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the people look for encouragement and counsel. To your action, not only in legislative halls, but in your homes, will their eyes be turned for the example of what befitting men, who by willing sacrifices on the altar of freedom, show that they are worthy to enjoy its blessings. I feel full confidence that you will concur with me in the conviction that your public duties will not be ended when you shall have closed the legislative labors of the session, but that your voice will be heard cheering and encouraging the people to that persistent fortitude which they have hitherto displayed, and animating them by the manifestation of that serene confidence which in moments of public danger is the distinctive characteristic of the patriot, who derives courage from his devotion to his country's destiny, and is thus enabled to inspire the like courage in others.

Thus united in a common and holy cause, rising above all selfish considerations, rendering all our means and faculties tributary to the country's welfare, let us bow submissively to the Divine will, and reverently invoke the blessing of our Heavenly Father, that as he protected and guided our sires when struggling in a similar cause, so he will enable us to guard safely our altars and our fire-sides, and maintain inviolate the political rights which we inherited.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Richmond, March 13th, 1865.

*From the Charlotte Bulletin of the 16th.*

### FROM COLUMBIA.

We are permitted to copy the following letter from a merchant of Columbia, which, although not intended for publication, embraces many facts of interest. No appeal is made to the public, and none is intended by the writer, but the simple statement he makes is one that should touch every heart, arouse universal sympathy, and bring forth a generous contribution in behalf of that afflicted city. We suggest a public meeting on call by the Mayor, and organized means of assistance; and urge by all the considerations that affect humane men prompt and liberal action. Charlotte is too near a sister of Columbia to let her suffer. We hope she will not.

COLUMBIA, Sunday, March 5, '65.

*Friend Burroughs*: I congratulate you that the Yankees did not visit your beautiful town. They captured this place on Friday, 17th February, and on *that night* they burned the greater portion of the city. Every store and house on Main street, from Hunt's old Mansion House, below the State House, to the upper end of Cotton Town, is a mass of ruins, and in most instances nothing saved; or what was saved pillaged and plundered by the Yankees and negroes. The fire embraced generally (with few exceptions) one square on the western side of Main street, on which I reside, and three squares on the eastern side on which Dr. Fisher resides. Their and my residences were saved, but every other kind of property we had here is gone.—The heart sickens to look at the amount of destruction! Blackened walls and chimneys without houses mark the devastation of the destroying elements. The Arsenal, Gas Works, foundries, machine shops, Powder Works, gun factories and grist mills were all blown up and burned; only one mill—*Geiger's*—was left as charity to grind for the city. We are now without light, food or fuel, and destitution stares a whole community in the face. James L. Clark lost all but the clothes on his back. Heinitsh, Shelton and Mrs. Thompson are in much the same condition.

At least 500 houses were consumed, and 10,000 souls, white and black, left houseless and homeless. How those that are left will subsist is beyond my knowledge. No doubt those more fortunately situated beyond the reach of invasion, will render liberal assistance; but an entire community cannot always subsist on alms. We are cut off from the world—the railroad depots and roads here are destroyed—bridges burned and railroads rendered useless. The Charlotte road is said to be destroyed to Blackstocks, and the South Carolina railroad for 15 miles below here. The railroad bridges across the Wateree, Congaree and Broad rivers are burned. Our bridges over Congaree, Broad and Saluda rivers are burned. Saluda Factory is a mass of ruins and is a great loss, which I deplore on account of my friend, Col. Childs.—We are cut off from the world on all sides. If we had railroad communication we could move off to some more favored section, but this is denied us. Besides, every horse, mule and carriage which could be laid hands on, is carried off. I have much to be thankful for in my house being saved and in my not being robbed at home. There are many humane men in Sherman's army, [illegible] to protect [illegible] at my home I am not a loser of $5, while many were robbed in person and their houses plundered. The Federals went off on Monday afternoon, the 20th of February, and our negroes are now settled down to their usual occupations; that is, those who have anything to do. Many negroes left and were carried off by the Federals. I lost one boy, 16 years old. Dr. John Fisher lost six. Dr. Edward none.

Great destruction was made on the neighboring plantations—stock carried off and provisions destroyed. The negroes were told they were free, and arms put in their hands. They are now being disarmed, and in cases of contumacy, shot or hanged. If you see any Columbians you can tell them they can come home in safety, but if they can earn a living abroad they had better stay away. If you see Capt. Casson tell him his family is well, and were well treated.—His property is all safe.

Very truly, your friend,

JOHN AGNEW.

[From the Daily South Carolinian.]

If the provisions of the recent act of Congress be properly enforced, the people of the South will, within a few months, witness the novelty of a negro army. What these provisions are, or how they are to be put in operation does not yet appear. We only know that a quota of one fourth of all able-bodied negroes between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required of the respective States, and that they will be prepared for the field, drilled, disciplined and equipped with all possible dispatch. The reasons assigned for this great elementary change in our policy have been so frequently discussed as to be familiar to every reflecting man. The wasted and scattered condition of our armies; the fact that we have been compelled to meet blacks with whites; the necessity of keeping up the numerical military proportion between the two sides which has existed during the war, without a further draft on the agricultural or mechanical resources of the country; the importance of developing, especially at this particular juncture, when the rest of the world suppose we are about to be subjugated, the cogent evidence of our reserved strength in the shape of half million fresh soldiers; and finally, the belief based on the experience of our enemy that the negro, under proper influence, will fight enthusiastically and well, are points which have had no little weight in the decision, about to affect the whole country.

That Gen. Lee was among the foremost who urged the measure of arming our slaves, and other military men including even the President, fully coincided in his views, should fully satisfy the public mind that its adoption was wise if not necessary, and hence a generous co-operation between the Government and the people should result.

The success of the scheme must depend entirely upon the manner of its inauguration. If a spirit of patriotism can be kindled anew, so that men will give their slaves now, as freely as they yielded up their sons in the beginning of the struggle; if they can be brought to realize that circumstances, at last, make it necessary their negroes should take part in the common defence, even though emancipation should be the reward of the faithful, we do not doubt the ability to organise a large and effective army at once. If on the other hand, legislation attempts to force the call on the owner, contrary to his will or interest, just then and there, the undertaking will begin to fall short of a full measure of success. Force always begets antagonism. And the moment conscription or impressment is resorted to for the purpose of achieving the object in view, will, we believe, witness an utter failure of the plan.—Let the slaves be permitted to volunteer. The negro, sympathetic and impulsive as he is, will take the cue from his master; as his spirit so will be that of his slave. There are hundreds of planters who could gather their servants around them to-day, and in a few words enkindle a spirit that would make each one proud to be a soldier and to do his share in the defence of the household of which he is a member.

Without discussing the question further, we do hope that if the matter is to be referred to the authorities of the several States, those of South Carolina, will, in justice both to owner and slave, try gentle influences first. Should these fail there will be no excuse for the employment of power in its largest sense.

**WORTH KNOWING.**—If persons in a house on fire have the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouths and nostrils they could effect a passage through the dense smoke; but the surest mode would be to envelope the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of the late MRS. ELIZABETH R. O'RORKE, and the citizens of Raleigh, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, John O'Rorke, Esq., to-day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865, WILL BE SOLD, at TOWLES' Auction and Commission Store,

1 Fine Gold Double Case Watch. Several Silver Watches.
1 Clock.
1 Elegant Black Broad Cloth Coat.
1 Excellent Sole Leather Valise, a lot of Furniture and Household Articles, Wire Sifters, Lard, Dried Apples, and many other articles. J. M. TOWLES,
March 18-1t* Auc'.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, March 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 6.

I. ALL MILITIA OFFICERS AND OFFICERS OF the Guard for Home Defence of whatever grade, except the Officers of the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, residing in the Counties of Stokes, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland, and in all the Counties east of said Counties, will repair to this city without delay and report to this office prepared for sixty days service in the Field.

This order includes all Officers who claim exemption under the act of the Legislature ratified Feb. 7th, 1865, and all officers exempted by the II Paragraph, General Orders No. 2, present series

II. The election of all persons of the 1st Class to Office in the 2nd Class of the Guard for Home Defence, is declared void. All such persons will join their proper Companies in the 1st Class without delay.

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
March 18-1t Adjutant General.

WANTED.

MASONIC BOOKS, OF ANY ORDER, FOR which the highest prices will be paid. Apply at the PROGRESS OFFICE. March 18-2t